







# The Principia.

ALL LETTERS on business for the *Phoenix* should be addressed to M. R. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

<sup>28</sup> All letters for us should be carefully directed to 446 Pearl street, y. 7 to 48 Bowdoin street, not to box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters, according to his son,) This is the more important <sup>note</sup>, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be likely to be lost.

“DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS ARE ON TRIAL IN AMERICA!”

So says the *London Times*. So says the European press generally. So say some in America.

In a sense it may be true—and *is* true—but not in the sense intended by those who have given currency to the statement. *Their* meaning is, that the question whether Democratic institutions are just, wise, beneficent, and practicable, is a question to be decided by the issue of the present civil war in America. If the Democratic Government can succeed in putting down the rebellion, then the practicability—and possibly the benefits—of Democracy are established. But if the rebels succeed, we have proof positive that Democratic institutions are a failure!

Not quite so fast, gentlemen. By your leave, the complete success of the Rebellion would prove no such thing. There have been hundreds of successful rebellions against Monarchies and Aristocracies. Louis XVI was beheaded, so was Charles I, and Charles II might have been, without proving Monarchy impracticable. If our Republican Government should be overturned by a Rebellion, it would only prove—what nobody disputes—that Republics as well as Monarchies may be overturned.

Our "American experiment" thus far, has proved Democracy to be the most stable, as well as the most progressive element of our system. The Aristocratic, not the Democratic ingredient has been the disturber, whenever we have been disturbed. This is not strange, when we consider that Democracy, with us, is normal, is the rule, while Aristocracy is abnormal, is the exception. Democracy is the legitimate Government with us; and whatever rises in rebellion against the government, rises up against Democracy, of course.

So it was in the attempted rebellion of Aaron Burr, and so it is now. Not the Plebeians but the Patricians, not the commonality but the would-be nobles, have assailed the existing order of things. The present rebellion, is a direct attempt to dethrone the Democratic ballot-box, and instal the Aristocracy or Monarchy of military despotism and slavery in its stead.

Our Constitutions, unhappily perhaps, are not without their Aristocratic, as well as Democratic features. Educated under a Constitutional Monarchy, our fathers feared venturing too far out of their accustomed usages. To counterpoise the popular, the representative branch of the Legislature, they elected a more select body, farther removed from the populace, the Senate. Thus it is in the States, and thus in the National Government. To the President also were committed almost semi-monarchical powers.

Our history and present condition indicate that if any mistake was made, it was in checking the full play of the Democratic principle. Our Senates and Executive Departments, rather than the Representatives, have been most accessible to unreasonable influences. Burr concocted his treason while Vice-President. His accomplices were of the social aristocracy of the country. So with the rebellion of Jeff. Davis, Floyd, and their associates, with the tacit permission, if not connivance of the then President.

All our Legislation, State and National, with scarce a solitary exception, shows the Representatives to be the

law-abiding, law sustaining body, in marked distinction from Senates, on whom Constitutional restraints and obligations sit more loosely. From the beginning of the present difficulties, no one has doubted the loyalty of the Representatives. The only apprehension has been whether the Senate and the Cabinet could be kept straight.

But we have not yet fully traced the core of the present rebellion. It is a rebellion of the *Oligarchy* against the *Democracy*, of the self-elected Nobility against the people of the slaveholders against the Democratic tendency of the masses to emancipation.

Our Constitution indeed, provides for no such oligarchy, recognizes none, tolerates none. But the Aristocratic elements of society, in Church and State, the very elements hostile to Democracy in every other direction, have managed, by artifice and cunning, to preserve the usages of

salvaging, as nucleus to the Aristocratic element, and to elevate the slaveholders, as the ruling class. Everything has been committed to them and conceded to their discretion. Against this, the Democratic masses denounce the *political* conflict, and hence the *rebellion*. It is the rebellion of less than 300,000 slaveholders, claiming and holding four millions of the people as their slaves, a rebellion against twenty-four millions. So long as they are allowed to be slaveholders, they are allowed to be the absolute masters of four millions, on whom they lay the burdens of supporting them by their labor, while *they* have nothing to do but to fight the Government! In time of *peace*, their ownership of the four millions enabled them to control the *politics* of the whole country. In time of *war*, that same ownership enables them to control the *war policy* of the whole country almost as completely as they had ever controlled its politics.

In one word, the war of rebellion against the government, is a war of the *Oligarchy* against the *people*, a war against free institutions, a war against Democracy.

Here, then, is the "trial" to which "Democratic institutions" in this country are subjected. The question is whether loyal Democracy in America, can put down rebellious Aristocracy. This can be done only by abolishing the oligarchy of slaveholders, thus making the United States of America a Democracy, not in name merely, but in fact.

Some scribbles and declaimers on the subject of the rebellion, have sagely affirmed that "universal suffrage" is at the bottom of the difficulty, and that no government can be maintained where it obtains! The plain fact is that the *lack* of "universal suffrage" is at the bottom of the difficulty, and that its inauguration would settle the difficulty at once. Had the four millions of slaves enjoyed the right of suffrage, there would have been no slaveholding oligarchy and consequently no rebellion. Give them the suffrage, today, and the *rebellion* is squelched, to-morrow.

Yes! "Democratic institutions in America are on trial." Certainly they are, in the sense that has been explained, but *not* in the sense of those who sneer at those institutions. Democracy is on trial in America, just as Christianity is on trial in America. Or rather, the nation is on trial. If Christianity and Democracy are cordially revered and obeyed, the nation is saved. If not, the nation will be lost.

## CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS: WHY ARE THEY NOT FORTH-COMING?

For, if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle? 1. Cor. xiv. 8.

The call for more soldiers has become urgent. Congress authorizes the enrolment of hundreds of thousands. The President calls for them. *But they do not come.* The public press calls for them. *Still, they do not come.* The most urgent appeals are made. *But they do not come.*

A specimen or two of editorial appeals may suffice. Said *The World*, some time ago,

THE COUNTRY'S CALL.

"More men! more men!" is the cry from those who have in hand the putting down of this rebellion. Shall they have them? Here lies the only possible doubt about the issue of the struggle. It is settled that foreign nations will not interfere to our disadvantage. It is settled that there is to be no divided North, and that the government can rely upon the support of the solid masses of all parties. It is settled that government can keep its credit, and can command the loyalty of its necessary troops. It remains to be settled whether soldiers can be procured in the numbers required. The rebellion must yield to superior force. We have the superior population—three to one—but will that population supply us the superior force?

The question rests chiefly with the young men. Men for war is the accepted maxim in all nations. The physical vigor and endurance they possess, and dash they carry them for the field. The aptitudes are powerful in this class of population. They must count at least two millions and half of men between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five. A fifth part of this enormous drilled and disciplined body sweep off the list in six months. The other four was a more organic and useful call. Every young man who has a spark smothered in his breast, desires to give noble vent to his life in danger has a right to the service of his arms, and he who can receive his education and yet want it, is dishonored.

[This was for "the standing army" we know. Barbed  
enlistment for shorter terms drags heavily also.]

What is the real cause of this backwardness? May it not be found in the *uncertainty* which still hangs over the nation, like a pall, in respect to the *object, the animus, the intended and expected results of the war?*

Who can tell us with certainty, and on proper authority, *why* the war is to be carried forward, in what spirit, with what intent, with what prospects for the country, in case our arms should succeed?

We submit whether it is discreditable to the intelligence, the patriotism, the good sense, or the moral principle of the majority of our young men, that they hesitate to volunteer in this war until questions like these are satisfactorily answered.

Will it be said that we are fighting for our flag, and that this answer should be considered sufficient?—The question returns, Is that flag to be the symbol of freedom or of despotism? Until that question can be answered, what significance can there be in fighting for our flag?

Will it be said that we are fighting for the *Union*? The question returns—Is the Union to be a union of freemen for the enjoyment and defence of freedom and equal rights? Or is it to be a Union of freemen with slave-drivers, in which the latter shall hold sway over the former deciding them as the "nau-sills" of society, fit only to be trodden under foot, devoid of freedom of speech, and lynched, tarred, feathered, and hanged, whenever they venture to utter the sentiments of their Revolutionary fathers?

Will it be said that we are fighting for the support of our *Nation!* The question returns whether it is to be a Nation of freemen, or a nation of slaves—a Nation doing the work which God, Nature, and Humanity requires of all Nations, as a condition of their continuous existence—the protection of all the inhabitants—or whether it shall be a Nation incurring the divine malediction, for the neglect of its high duties, and sinking under the weight of its crimes.

Will it be said that we are fighting for the support of the Government? The question returns whether it is the Government for the protection of the inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—or a Government subversive of these ends, by its subversion of the vilest oppression that ever saw the sun, its tolerance of the protection of a lordly oligarchy, and the consequent degradation and servility of all the rest of the community?

Will it be said that we are fighting for the support of the Constitution? The question is, whether it is for the support of the Constitution as expounded by the *slaveholders* in opposition to its declared objects, its express language, and its living spirit, or the Constitution as expounded in conformity with its declared object, its language, and its spirit, according to the legal and just rules of interpretation laid down by standard authorities in both hemispheres. The rules of interpretation laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, and acted upon uniformly, exclude where the interests of slavery forbid?

Will it be said that we are fighting for the restoration of peace, commerce, manufactures, prosperity, security, etc.

## News of the Day.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

**Mr. Buchanan's Performance.**—In reply to a letter of invitation to attend a Union meeting, Mr. Buchanan has written a letter, in which he says—

This is the moment for action, for prompt, energetic and unflinching conduct in the discussion of those propositions. These we must know would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which inevitably out of the question.

Better councils may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

That is to say—We must make no terms with the rebels but fight on till we have thoroughly beaten them, and then concede to them all for which they have ever contended; that is, their original position of absolute dictators of the government, as they were under the Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan.—A sensible—very! *The Herald* is delighted with the letter. So, doubtless, is Jefferson Davis. Whichever way the battle goes, he gains all for which he took up arms! Such is the "loyalty" of anti-abolitionists.

**The news from Western Virginia** reports a battle on Wednesday at Greenbrier River, twelve miles from Cheat Mountain, between a Union force of five thousand, under Gen. Reynolds, and fifteen thousand rebels, under Gen. Johnston. The engagement resulted from a reconnaissance in force by our troops to ascertain the strength of the rebels. Having drawn out the full force of the enemy Gen. Reynolds appears to have retired, taking several prisoners and a large number of horses and cattle. The rebels reached Jefferson, where they are estimated at 500. Gen. Reynolds's 17 killed and 11 wounded.

**The news from Washington** reports the continued retiring of the rebels. The enemy's forces on the Upper Potomac have retired from their old positions, but no corresponding advance has been made by Gen. Bank's forces.

The rebels now use only cavalry for picket duty. The Federal pickets were drawn in a little on Thursday night. The Thirty-Seventh New York Regiment are fortifying Munson's Hill, the works will be much stronger than those of the rebels. The 100th Infantry voted by Congress to be credited to the account of deceased soldiers. Gen. McClellan yesterday officially named the twenty-nine forts and three batteries around Washington. Gen. Wool arrived at Washington yesterday. Secretary Seward has written to Gov. Jefferson Davis, stating that he requests aid to him for the release of Robt. Elliott, a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, cannot be complied with, the evidence against him being of a too serious nature.—*World*.

**Missouri.**—The report which we had yesterday morning, that Price, with the main body of his rebel army, had evacuated Lexington, is apparently confirmed. Intelligence has been received from St. Louis, that the force left Lexington on Monday, and the place is now believed to be occupied by the National forces under Gen. Sturgis, who is stated to have made his appearance on the opposite side of the Missouri River just in time to shell the rear guard of the retreating army.

Certain Republican organs are highly displeased with Senator Sumner's speech at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Worcester, and are jubilant over the rejection of the anti-slavery resolutions offered on that occasion. *The Boston Advertiser* says

"The convention, having discovered any intention of endorsing the fatal doctrine announced by Mr. Sumner, and a distinction which can scarcely be falling to that gentleman's conception of his own influence in Massachusetts. The resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Clarke, as a crucial test of the sincerity of the convention to adopt, open abolitionism for its creed, went to the table, and were buried never to rise."

"It is supposed that the convention cheered Mr. Sumner. His supporters among the delegates and spectators undoubtedly did so, but who does not see that this goes for nothing, in the face of the obvious fact that the silent party who disapproved were so much superior in number as to control the action of the whole body?"

Time will tell who are the wise and who are the foolish in this matter.

MONDAY, Oct. 7.

**The Post.**—A brass skirmish took place on Saturday near Falls Church. The rebels opened fire on our troops with six pieces, but the Union fell short, and the rebels, says *Carlie*, have again scattered them. Gen. K. and party were also fired on Saturday afternoon in the same vicinity.

ity. There has been no picket firing along the Rappahannock from Washington since our advance.

**North Carolina.**—News from Hatteras lures reports the capture of the transport propeller Fanny, by the rebels, on her way from the inlet to Chicomicomee, with ammunition, clothing and provisions for the troops stationed at the latter place. She was attacked by three rebel vessels and compelled to surrender. About sixty Federal troops and nearly the whole cargo had fallen into the hands of the rebels. Gen. Grant has ordered the capture of the steamer Hawking applied for a naval force, and on the 2d inst. an expedition started in pursuit of the rebel vessels.

**Missouri.**—The report that Gen. Sturgis had arrived at Lexington is contradicted. After the surrender of Lexington, Gen. Sturgis made a requisition on Kansas for the militia of the eastern counties of the state, which were ordered to meet him at the city of Lawrence, in the State of Kansas. Kansas has already supplied nine regiments for the war. There are near seven thousand rebels in Camp Walker, in that state, under young Ben. McCulloch. A report coming, it is said, from Ben. McCulloch, his surgeon, states that McCulloch died of wounds received in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and that his remains were taken to Texas for interment. It is said that the Ben. McCulloch, Jr. has been put up to sustain the prestige of the name of McCulloch, and to encourage the rebels.

One hundred of the Federal wounded at Lexington, reached St. Louis last night.—*World*.

**Fremont.**—The charges of Gen. Fremont against Col. Blair, and the correspondence relating thereto, have been published in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and are presented on the face of them, as being entirely untrue. The documents have been made public without his knowledge, and he has insisted inquiry as to the violation of his confidence with a view to proceedings against the party. He has telegraphed to Gen. Scott and the President to that effect. The second arrest of Col. Blair, on the ground of his refusing to retake his sword and join his regiment when on its way to the battlefield.—*Id.*

**Com. Stringham's Retirement.**—The circumstances which surrounded the withdrawal of Capt. Stringham from active service, immediately after the capture of the Hatteras fort, are now cleared up, and the mystery is gone. Why an officer, who had so recently distinguished himself in a way that gave promise of continued services of equal value, should choose to retire, or should be dismissed, was a question asked generally, without any one pretending to answer it. The retirement of Capt. Stringham, it is now known, was written from the flag-ship of the Atlantic Squadron by one of its officers, we gather that the retirement of Capt. Stringham was not entirely voluntary. It is represented as growing out of a trifling conflict of authority between the officer and the Navy Department. A transport, seriously damaged by a collision had been sent to the Washington Navy-yard for repairs. It was at once returned to Fortress Monroe, with letters containing a reprimand addressed to the Commander of the transport, and the vessel was ordered to be repaired instead of having the damages, which were serious, repaired at Newport's News, where, it is said, no facilities for such work exist. A sharp correspondence ensued between Capt. Stringham and the Department, resulting in the removal of the former from the position which he had occupied so graciously.

This solution of the matter certainly seems inadequate. We are obliged to think some important part of the case has not been given. It is probable that some of the officers have tendered his resignation in the course of reconstruction, we can hardly think the Department, upon the slight showing of fact we have recited, would have accepted it, and it appears still more probable that for a cause so trifling they would have deliberately chosen to private life an officer so efficient in a Navy where the good services are greatly needed. There is evidently some blot wanting in the chain of evidence, and how the public service is promoted by withholding it, it is difficult to understand.—*Times*.

It will be remembered that Com. Stringham employed a number of "contrabands" at the taking of Hatteras, and reported, commendatory of the real and skill with which they managed their guns.—*Query*. Was that the reason why he fell into disfavor at the seat of Government?

Gen. Anderson is said, has resigned his command, in consequence of declining health.

Gen. Wool has returned from Washington to Fortress Monroe, where it is said, he will remain notwithstanding the fact that he is going to Missouri, to supersede or superseding Gen. Fremont. The statement of Wool's superiority of rank, above Fremont, is a mistake. Both are called Major Generals. But Wool is only *Brigadier* Major, Gen. Wool only the salary of Brigadier General, while Fremont is Maj. General, direct, and so far full pay.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.

**Missouri.**—The whereabouts of Gen. Price was not definitely known at latest date, some supposing that he was retreating toward Kansas, and others that he was moving on

and a caption from civil strife? The question returns whether these objects can be secured permanently, or for any considerable length of time, without removing the well known cause of the war, SLAVERY: the only element of dissension, the eternal and necessary enemy of peace, prosperity, security and quiet?

In every view that can be taken, it is manifest that until these questions can be authoritatively, definitely, and satisfactorily answered, there can be no solid foundation laid for an appeal to our intelligent, patriotic, and christian young men, to come up to the gigantic work of national defense.

Until these questions are thus settled, it will not be determined whether or no "the Almighty" has any attributes that could take sides with us in a contest!—In other words—whether there be any prospects of success, or any ground worth fighting for, even in case our arms should prevail over the rebels.

For—if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?

The popularity of Gen. Fremont, since his Proclamation of liberty in Missouri, is well known. That proclamation was nobly and intelligently applauded at the very time when we were believed to have been on the verge of the fall of the slaves of Missouri. We see it stated in the papers that thousands of Germans are eager to volunteer, provided they might be permitted to serve under Gen. Fremont. What does this mean, if not that they desire to assist in liberating the slaves?

## DR. CHEEVER AT HOME AGAIN.

After his long absence to Europe, and after a brief period of severe indisposition since his return, our beloved brother GEORGE B. CHEEVER, is fairly at work again, in his fortress, the honored pulpit of the Church of the Paritans. For two Sabbath evenings past, he has spoken with great power, to crowded audiences, who have listened with deep interest and attention. It was our privilege to hear him last Sabbath evening. It was a great effort, and apparently an impressive and effective one. The parallel drawn between the ancient history of Egypt, and the passing history of our own country was most striking and appalling. The hearers felt it to be so. The solemnity resting on their countenances bore unmistakable evidence of the fact. After the close of the meeting, a New-England Member of Congress came forward and thanked him for his able and timely discourse. Such preaching, he said, was everywhere needed. But, he continued, I have not been so sad for five years, or so well lighted depending, as while listening to your picture of our country's danger. Dr. CHEEVER gave notice of his intention to continue these Sabbath evening discourses on the times, and said it was his intention, before long, to review the Constitution of the United States in the light of God's word, and show that it was not the atheistic and pro-slavery instrument that it had been supposed to be.

A brief sketch of the last Sabbath evening's discourse, we hope to give in another column.

THE HERALD IN ITS GLASS HOUSE, should beware of throwing stones. For several weeks after its pretended renunciation of secession and hoisting the National flag, it kept up the most clamorous threats of a national abolition of slavery, as a means of crushing out the rebellion. This, for the purpose of establishing a character for loyalty. But for a short time past, the *Herald* has been threatening all the *Anti-Slavery Journals* with suppression, and all the leading anti-slavery men with imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, with the rebels! Whenever our turn comes, for incarceration, we mean to turn State's evidence against Bennett, with our file of the *Herald* sustain our charges, and get him locked up in our stead. If abolitionism be treason, Bennett will have to be condemned on a double count. As for preaching secession and preparing to hoist a secession flag over his office and *world*, for preaching the most rapid abolition ever entered in this country!

Col. Blair in his letter of complaint against Gen. Fremont, admits the necessity and propriety of his Proclamation, and only criticizes it because it was not issued sooner! A nut for those crack who are seeking Fremont's removal on that ground.

Georgetown. General Fremont was prepared to give him the same was expected to leave Georgetown City yesterday in pursuit, taking the route to Schuylkill. Gen. Jackson is reported en route for Texas. The farmers of Pettus county generously offered Gen. Fremont \$250,000 worth of grain gratis.—*World*.

Our adventures from Missouri still leave us in doubt as to the whereabouts and intentions of the rebel General Price. The military authorities at St. Louis City entertain the belief that he is striving directly to battle with Gen. Fremont, but others entertain different views, and believe that, when least expected, Price will make his appearance at some point least protected, and force a battle in which he will be totally victorious. Should it prove true, however, that the last act of the rebels is pushing towards the west, it is the reported intention of Gen. Fremont to follow them closely, and force them to fight wherever he can find them—even across the Arkansas line.—*Times*.

**N. C. News.**—The National force at Hatteras Inlet is being augmented—probably with a view to speedy operations against the rebels now occupying Roanoke Island. Five hundred additional troops were sent down from Fortress Monroe on Sunday. It will be seen that Gen. Mansfield has been appointed to the command at Hatteras Inlet, and we shall doubtless soon hear a good account of him.—*Id.*

**A Timely Discovery.**—The *Journal of Commerce* has hit upon a plan for closing up the war and bringing the Union back to its integrity. It says:

"Whenever politicians of the North are willing to cut off Abolitionism from politics and finally discover the principle of emancipation from all management in the political economy of the United States, we believe that a strong conservative movement will be heard from. The South will then be party will be organized, and that of overwhelming force, which will drive radical Pro-Slaveryism, and Secessionism, and State Rightsism into outer darkness. Then we may hope for a glorious reunion!"

The *Journal's* millennium, then, must be near at hand—for this has been no time for any man who abolishes Abolitionism has had to do with politics than now. The number of those who demand that the war for the Union should be converted into a war of emancipation, is very small, and they have had absolutely no influence whatever on the policy of the Government. From the beginning of the war the present moment the Administration has steadily refused to give it any such complexion,—and in this decision it has been sustained by the great body of the people. If this were all, therefore, that is required for the restoration of the Union, that task might be very speedily accomplished. The *Journal*, however, is much too sanguine. The Southern rebels are prompted by no such motives as it ascribes to them. They aim at the overthrow of our National Government, and will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete annihilation of the Union.

The *Times* cannot help knowing that the earnest advocates of emancipation, as a means of terminating the war were never so numerous as at present, and that their numbers are rapidly increasing. Gen. Cass, Brownson's Quarterly, the Knickerbocker, &c., within a few weeks past. One of the loudest guns of the campaign, in that direction, was an Editorial of *The Times* immediately after the retreat from Bull's Run. If the *Times* has been bought off, its numerous converts to abolitionism have not.

**Kentucky.**—Various rumors come from Kentucky, and, among others, a very improbable one, that John C. Breckinridge had been accidentally shot. A more likely one is that the traitor has collected (as rumor asserts) a large body of malcontents and formed a camp in Group County. Dr. Lilloffer's force is now estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand men.

From Cairo, Mo., states that the National gunboats *Tyler* and *Leighton*, while reconnoitering yesterday down the Mississippi, encountered the rebel gunboat *Jeff. Davis*, and chased her to within two miles of Columbus, when the batteries upon the Kentucky shore opened upon them, and an engagement took place. The result was, without any doubt, a total rout. The loss of the rebel was not ascertained. The rebels had in use some twenty cannon, some of which were rifled.

From Memphis we learn that at a short distance back of the city there is a large force of rebels, maintaining a six regular. Memphis itself is not fortified. The entire strength of the rebel army under Johnston, the rebel Commander-in-chief on the Mississippi, is said to reach 60,000.—*Times*.

**Our Own Times.**—Washington, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861. An intelligent citizen of Washington, a native of Germany, returned home yesterday, after a brief visit to his father-in-law, and returned to his home in Germany. In the face of the triumph of the Government and the feeling universal that slavery must be abolished. The impression among the less informed classes is that the declaration of Lincoln was equivalent to a declaration of emancipation, and that this is what the rebels want. In Paris he found the current of feeling running in the opposite direction. It

seems that the French name of Beauregard, and the rebel leaders of a restoration of Louisiana to the dominions of France, had had considerable influence in forming public opinion in that country as to American affairs. But this French bias for the rebellion is probably confined to the classes who keep up a correspondence with their friends in Louisiana, in New York and elsewhere, and who are from their active personal interests and sympathies, make a great deal of noise, and soon to the American residents, with whom they are brought into frequent contact, to make up French opinion. It is, nevertheless, well known that the Government of that country sympathizes with our cause, and, in no doubt, represents the great heart of the French nation, which cordially hates slavery, and is wedded to ideas of "liberty, equality and fraternity."—*Corr. Times*.

**Upper Potomac.**—We continue to receive intimations from Gen. Banks' command that an advance across the Potomac at an early day is probable. In fact, that preparations for that purpose are now actually in progress at Annapolis Ferry and the points. The Division of the Army on the Upper Potomac is expected to be in the best condition.—*Times*.

**The Attorney General.**—It is said that Mr. Bates is very hostile to Gen. Fremont, and always insists upon his recall as a *sine qua non* of his remaining in the Cabinet. It is probable that Mr. Bates' greatest objection to Fremont is based on his proclamation declaring the rebel slaves free. The Attorney General, however, is well known to be one of his unchangeable characteristics; and while he would defend the confiscation of other property, he shrinks from touching the "peculiar institution," except when it becomes actively auxiliary to rebellion.—*Corr. Times*.

**Maryland.**—The secessionists of Baltimore are yet far from being subdued. I learn that they have collected the largest body of volunteers in the State. The Baltimore Sun said to be apprehensive of defeat. That body, widely circulated, and thoroughly jesuitical organ of the rebels, the Baltimore Sun, begins to show its teeth again, after a silence of three or four weeks.—*Id.*

**Policy of Emancipation.**—Washington, October 8th.—I predict that the recall of Fremont, if it takes place at all, will be by the Administration, and not by the action of the nation of liberty. The President thought proper to modify it, on the grounds of expediency; but no one will deny the right to abolish slavery by martial law when it is clearly ascertained that the existence of the institution is incompatible with the maintenance of the Union and the suppression of rebellion. The rebels have by their vindictive this right of emancipating slaves, by their wholesale confiscations. Certainly it will not be pretended that Mr. Belmont's \$350,000 worth of tobacco, at Richmond, was sold government has not scrupled to confiscate it. Surely because it was the property of a Union man. And this is only one of many such cases which are occurring under a general enactment of the rebel Congress. We are informed, too, that the rebels in Kentucky are running off the slaves of the Union, in that State to buy or employ them for their own benefit. The secessionists of Baltimore are said, by the *Tribune* correspondent, to declare that the South will itself emancipate the slaves, as a *denier* resort, rather than suffer the rebellion to put down. It is simply a matter of a few days, or eight months ago, and "to this complexion it will come at last." Mr. Toombs is said to have threatened emancipation, two years ago, rather than be thwarted in the scheme of Southern independence.—*Corr. Times*.

**Resistance against Fremont's removal.**—The publication in the  *Herald* of the removal of Gen. Fremont has brought out a number of indignation committees. Generally, these came from those deeply involved with the questions of religion and philanthropy. One of the Cabinet officers to-day received a letter from an influential elegy-man, from which I am permitted to make the following extract:

"God gave David the power to kill with a single smooth stone, and took from a brook. God will enable Fremont, hampered and stripped by the Government, to overcome the enemies of freedom, and to bring about the redemption of the colored people, and the barrenness of the means which have been given him will, with his help, only the more magnify his victory."

The Government is still receiving thousands of letters showing that Fremont's proclamation has struck a cord in the public heart, and all else is forgotten in the one great response to the declaration that we are fighting rebels, and that rebel property must pay the penalty.—*Id.*

[This shows what influence the Clergy and the Churches might exert, if they would but attempt it.]

**Bugging.**—The *Epoch* and *Dispatch* say: "We have a numerous army on the Potomac—its aid is not restrained before Christmas it can plant the colors of the Confederate States upon Faneuil Hall."

**Frederick's Commission.**—Our Washington dispatches inform us that news of Gen. Fremont's commission are recognized by the President, and that they are therefore rendered worthless. Mr. Garfield's Member of Congress, who

has been actively engaged in organizing of Western regiments, was in some confusion at Washington, and, in doing so, he has, the President has been relieved, or perhaps not, in doing so, his acts, thus sparing him serious consequences.—*Id.*

**Arch Bishop Hughes.** Roman Catholic, is one of the most active article in Brown's Quarterly, which advocates emancipation. The Bishop's article appears, with high commendations, of course, in Bennett's reason-sustaining *Harvard*, which pretends to be loyal. [P.S. The authenticity of the article is now questioned.]

**The Episcopal Convention.** held last week, in this city, refused to entertain the motion of J. May Jr. to have the Union again against rebellion, republished under the title of *Rebellion*, and directed to be read in the churches. With action, too, to the *Herald*, as was natural, is well pleased and jubilant.

**John Ross and the Cherokees.**—It is now dangerous to some, whether John Ross and his 8,000 Cherokees have determined to join the rebellion. It is alleged that he will forfeit a large amount of funds in the hands of the Federal Government, by so doing.

**Influence.**—The *Tribune* has received, but we decline publishing "an earnest and forcible letter from John T. P. in favor of making emancipation a basis of the war for the Union," on the ground that Mr. P. is "an abolitionist of long standing" and his advice therefore, would be of no value. Mr. P. is well known, is a Kentuckian, and a well-known conscience slave, liberated his slave. By this rule, the testimony of a repentant run-seller, against the traffic, would have no influence. Yet the *Tribune*, with singular inconsistency, takes the testimony of "such men as Gen. Cass, O.A. Brownson, and other like long converts of abolition," given to the same point, would be "heard and heeded by thousands."

The rule, then, seems to be that men of known earnestness, moral principle, disinterestedness, and religious conscientiousness, can have little or no influence, in the cooperation with men of different antecedents, politics, &c., speaking under a pressure of circumstances, when nobody ever suspected of moral qualities.

A precious revelation truly. Quite in keeping with the political ethics of the times.

**Gov. Morgan of New York.**—Is it true that it is seriously proposed to make the Gov. a Major General? Or is the suggestion a sharp satire? What are his military qualifications? When were they acquired? Was it during his extensive brandy and rum traffic, in which he amassed his fortune, and acquired the influence over the lords of the grog-shop and the "liquor dealers' Association" that secured his nomination and election to the gubernatorial chair of the empire State? Or was it in the political caucus? Or in the regency cabals at Albany?—Such an appointment, if made, would go far toward confirming the suspicion already entertained, that partisan politics, rather than military science, controls the councils of war at Washington.

#### WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

**From Washington.**—The news is meagre. A grand review of artillery and cavalry was held east of the city in presence of several of the heads of departments and other distinguished persons. An accident occurred to our artillery, which was by the explosion of its contract, which unfortunately resulted only in bruises and scratches.

Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, stating that he is able to maintain his position against the rebel forces in Western Virginia. The Army Department has allowed Gen. Sickles \$30,000 for his military services. Affairs are being made by friends of Ex Mayor Berrett to oust the present Mayor of Washington from office.

**Fortress Monroe.** Pilot boat *Copette*, on the night of 5th inst., picked up several negroes in a yawl boat off Cape Henry, who were from Norfolk, and took them to Fortress Monroe, delivering them to the custody of the military authorities.

Seven released Richmond prisoners, taken at Bull Run, were released at Fortress Monroe on the 7th inst. They report that the rebel army on the Potomac is supposed to number 150,000 men, and that there is great anxiety from an apprehended attack on the seaboard. They were released because their wants could not be supplied.

**Misses.**—Dispatches from Jefferson City, Mo., dated October 8th, state that Fremont and McKinstry left there for the west.

Monday was reported (that General Wood would proceed to St. Louis with a large force, having already arrived at Kentucky, and looking forward the rest of service in Missouri. It was reported that a large party of rebels had broken out in Jasper county, Missouri, in which thirty-five slaves were killed and several were captured to be hung. A rumor was current that 2,000 rebels under Rev. Mr. Johnson were moving toward Gasconade river, intending to leave the railroad to give notice that streams General from it. It is said, in ending pressing Price rapidly, General Grant, twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Missouri, and a force were said to be on the South bank of the Orange river, with a view to cutting off Gen. Fremont's communication with St. Louis.

Gen. A. S. Johnson is in command of 40,000 men, fortified on the river for four miles above Columbus, Georgia. Gen. Pillow, Johnson and his army are all at Columbus. The rebels there are reported to be well equipped, with large bodies of cavalry.

## THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

N. Green.—An important engagement took place on the 5th inst. near Hatteras. The Twentieth Indiana Regiment, consisting of 1,000 men, were attacked by a superior rebel force and compelled to retreat, leaving about fifty prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The Monticello was despatched towards the rebel force, and opened a heavy fire of shot and shell on the troops and certain vessels. The result, among which was the Fanny, captured a few days ago. The fire of Monticello scattered the whole force in all directions, killing and wounding, it is supposed, from 200 to 300 rebels, and sinking two of their boats.

From Washington.—A federal force yesterday advanced to Leesville and took possession of that important strategic position. An advanced force also occupied Milledgeville, the rebels retiring in each case. A scouting party on Tuesday night, came upon a company of rebel cavalry, and engaging them killed three, and captured an officer and five horses and various arms and accoutrements. The officer was reported that the rebels had no troops at Leesville. Manassas and Washington except two or three cavalry regiments for picket duty. Gov. Brown is re-elected to the governorship of Georgia. The fact is regarded in Washington as expressive of dissent to his policy. More of the Richmond wounded prisoners returned yesterday to Washington. Several vessels arriving at the capital reported the Potomac as quiet as in times of peace, there being no rebels seen on the shore. Mr. Henry E. Johnson, formerly a rebel agent, is reported to have been sent to Fort Lafayette, it having been proved that his financial transactions had no connection with rebel schemes.

It is reported from Washington, on the best authority, that no one has been authorized to enlist troops in Canada for the Union army, and that no commissions have been offered to military men in that country. It is also denied that government has tendered the command of the army to Gen. Garibaldi. Every foreigner, however, who has offered his services, accompanying him with satisfactory testimonials, has been accepted by Gen. Garibaldi, and expressed to one of our consuls, a conditional purpose of visiting this country, at the same time intimating his desire to join the federal army. The general being a naturalized citizen, the government responded by tendering him a position as brigadier-general. He should feel his position as such, and Garibaldi ultimately concluded not to offer his services at present.—Works.

The Twenty-Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Sargent, who was commanding, numbering 1,400 strong, passed through the city yesterday on their way to Washington. A grand vaudeville was given at the Fifth Avenue, speeches made, and a flag presented.

Rev. John Pierpont, the poet, who goes Chaplain in this regiment, was among the speakers, and gave his hearers a spicy dish of abolitionism, which was received with cheers. The Herald missed as well knock under again. The spectre will not keep down. The life of the war is its abolition.

Misses.—From Jefferson City it is reported that on Tuesday four hundred Home Guards were compelled to retreat from Hermann, Mo., by a greatly superior rebel force. The rebels numbered two thousand. A grand vaudeville was given at the Gasconade Bridge in that neighborhood. Both the Brazos and the Missouri were promptly re-occupied. General Sturgis and Lane were ordered to John H. Siegel at Sedalia.

An attack on Paducah, Ky., is daily expected. All the women and children had been removed from the city, and everything was reported ready for a vigorous defense.—Works.

Gen. Price, at the last accounts, was at Grand River, in Henry Co. and moving Southwest.—T.

Florida Virginia.—Affairs in Western Virginia appear to be again growing critical, notwithstanding the assurances from Gen. Rosecrans that he would send himself in a personal aid defense to the rebels.

He has telegraphed to Washington for more troops at

the same time calling back from his position a Sewell Mountain.—T.

## FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Letter Wm. A. No.—P. M.—A further advance was made on Wednesday night by the troops in the upper Potomac. Gen. M. A. Davis crossed the river and occupied Langley, about five miles from Chain Bridge. They met with no obstruction from the rebels. Reconnoitered to discover any body of the enemy's troops along the whole line of the Potomac within six miles of the federal positions, and the general belief is that the rebels have entirely fallen back on Manassas. A grand advance was made in Washington yesterday by the capture of an engagement in the direction of Leesville. The reports, however, originated simply in the artillery practice of our troops.

Gen. Wm. A. No.—P. M.—The War Department the quartering of the troops, during the winter, in wooden huts, for a purpose being the same as the companies each, at Old Point and Newport News. The Union gun is now so mounted as to command the roads between Fortress Monroe and Sewall's Point. The two Virginia Armies changed a few shots with the Big Point battery on Wednesday, without any result on either side.

Jefferson.—Gen. Robert E. Lee, who arrived at Big Spring, the rebels destroyed their camp equipage and ammunition, and burned several hundred muskets, on making their retreat. General Rosecrans is at Mountain View, a strong position twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. His position there is a challenge to the rebels, which it is not expected they will accept.—World.

Sketches of Fast Day preaching—copied from The Tribune.—In New York, the Rev. Dr. Bellows said:

"At the South are eight millions, shiftless in habits, lazy, of lower moral tone, cursed with Slavery, pursuing a monotonous industry, and deriving their whole support from a badly tilled soil" while in respect to manufactures and the arts, comparison between the two sections is impossible."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng said:

"The human race, not merely the American nation, but the human race for all time to come, are interested in the most intense degree in the contest—for there is death to human liberty and submission to the basest unrelenting, most bloody tyranny that ever cursed the earth, if the Rebels win. The civilized world beholds the spectacle, knowing that this is not merely a question of resistance to the encroachments of African Slavery, but that the interests of the whole world, for all future time hinge upon our victory or defeat."

The Rev. Dr. Vinton said:

"But if Slavery be abused by a denial to the slave of social rights, personal dignity, family ties, and he is reduced to a chattel that may be bought or sold, his marriage nullified, the person of either sex violated, then the civilization becomes debased, the social law is at naught. Power, more limited arbitrary power, was exercised. In inquiring into the effects of such Slavery, Dr. Vinton sustained himself by quoting from Jefferson.

The Rev. Mr. Moane said:

"Doubtless man, blind eyes would be opened by the rebellion, many lips long sealed upon the subject of slavery would again be moved. There would be ten, perhaps a hundred, to speak out boldly to day where there was one a year ago; yet there was danger lest he be hushed would yet be found faithful, and the minority while enumerating every sin which they would condemn, would omit that which above all others had brought about the present deplorable conflict.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever said:

"The present war was the culmination and development of Slavery. God had chosen in former times to afflict millions of his people with a war, a famine, wild beasts and pestilence. And if we would escape these things we must work for the abolition of slavery!"

## Family Miscellany.

## MINISTERING ANGELS.

BY MISS J. B. BROWN.

MARY, THE DAUGHTER OF THE BISHOP.

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